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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL
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THE discovery that Uncle Sam was a party in interest in the world's fair probably had something to do in putting a speedy end to the big strike.

CONSIDERABLE more than a month has elapsed since Cleveland was inaugurated, and, so far as known, he has done absolutely nothing but ladle out official pap.

The entire energies of the Postoffice Department are being devoted to removing and appointing country postmasters. The postal service is running itself.

It is reported that Senator McHugh, of Tippecanoe, expressed himself highly gratified at the progress made by "the reform element of Indiana Democracy" during the past few weeks.

HARPER'S Weekly has an article headed "The Democratic Incubus." It refers to Tammany and not to the heavy weight in the White House, as many Democrats might suppose.

LEST any Jeffersonian Democrat may forget the anniversary of the birth of the father of that school of Democracy, the Journal here states that to-morrow is that day, and it is April 13 every year.

THE Tammany officials in New York have refused to permit the statue of ex-Senator Conkling to be set up in Union square on the ground that it has been reserved for "distinguished Americans."

ONE will look in vain for celebrations of Jefferson's birthday by the Democratic clubs in Indiana. This may be because the reading portion of the Indiana Democracy know what a very ultra protectionist Jefferson was.

SINCE the confirmation of Risley for Minister to Denmark, and the favorable report on Eckels for Controller of the Currency it may as well be understood that Mr. Cleveland cannot make any nomination so bad that the Senate will not confirm it.

THE discharge of a large number of experienced pension examiners may be regarded as the first step in the direction of pension reform. At least, it will prevent action upon a considerable number of cases in which all the testimony has been presented. Reform is a much abused word.

THE Democratic standard of efficiency in a Fourth Assistant Postmaster-general is the number of removals and appointments he can make per day. It does not matter that many of the removals are of competent men and many of the appointments of incompetents. It is the number that tells.

NOW and then a damson drops from Mr. Cleveland's diplomatic tree into the hat of a Northern Democrat, but nearly all the full-grown egg plums have been grabbed by those excellent gentlemen and middle-of-the-road Democrats who were against the Union in 1861-65. And it is right that it should be so, as the seat of party power is in that section.

THE Boston Herald is trying to make it appear that under free trade only the Atlantic seaboard will be supplied with British and Belgian pig iron, and this because transportation is cheaper across the ocean than over the land. Yes, but the pig iron used by the seaboard cities is a large part of the total of the country, and the transfer of its production from the United States to Europe will mean the closing of many furnaces.

THE walking delegate was the cause of the trouble and subsequent humiliation of the workmen on the world's fair grounds, and the same person was responsible for the strike in the Santa Fe shops at Topeka, Kan., not because there was any contention about wages, but because the appointment of a grievance committee was neglected by the managers. If this sort of thing goes on the walking delegate will be made to walk by the sensible men in the unions.

CONSIDERABLE newspaper space is being devoted to the recent speech of ex-Premier Mercier, of the province of Quebec, Canada, in New York, in favor of annexation to the United States. The fact that the ex-Premier is "ex" because he was expelled from office by the Governor-general after a conviction as the leader of a gang of corrupt bootlickers while he was holding that office, and that he cannot now hold office under the present government of Canada, may give a clew to the anxiety of Mercier to sever the bonds between Canada and Great Britain.

THE Atlanta Constitution, in an editorial on "Money and Value," says that "money itself has not a particle of value

except as a medium of exchange." That might be true, but it is not. It would be true if there were no other kind of money except such as had no intrinsic value. It is true of all kinds of currency except gold and silver. If a twenty-dollar bill is burned to ashes it is worthless, but if a twenty-dollar gold piece is melted into a shapeless lump it is still worth twenty dollars. It is not necessary that all money should possess intrinsic value, but it is necessary that it should have intrinsic value behind it.

DEMOCRATIC ANTAGONISMS OF THE SILVER QUESTION.

An article in the Forum for April, by Oswald Ottendorfer, entitled, "Financial Danger from the Democratic Congress," and another, in the North American Review of the same month, by Representative Bland, entitled, "The Currency and the Democratic Party," taken together, are significant. Mr. Ottendorfer is the editor of the ablest German paper of independent Democratic faith in the East. He is the foe of Tammany Hall, and in every way represents the respectable element of the Democracy. Of course, he belongs to an insignificant minority. He realizes that his party in Congress during the last twenty-five years has been almost solidly arrayed against sound money, opposing specie resumption from 1875 to 1878, fighting for the free coinage of silver from 1878 to 1893, and doing all in its power to cripple the national banking system. A conservative and intelligent man, profoundly convinced of the necessity of maintaining a sound currency, he beholds, at last, a Democratic Congress made up chiefly of the men who are on record in favor of all sorts of financial heresies. He declares that "the outlook for the future is a rather sad one." He expresses a hope that these Democrats, who are very sharp in detecting mistakes, will realize "the evils which they have exerted themselves formerly to bring upon us." He closes with the warning to these men that "if they do not listen to the admonitions of the administration and persevere in the wrong course which some of the members are following, the triumph of the Democratic party will be short."

The article in the North American Review is by one of the leaders of the movement for the free coinage of silver dollars weighing 412½ grains, Mr. Bland, of Missouri. He was the chairman on coinage in the last House, and will be in the next, unless, to insure the support of the administration for Speaker, Mr. Crisp may be required to throw him over, with Springer and Holman. The Bland article contains no note of truth. On the contrary, Mr. Bland gives the signal for a renewal of the battle with his old-time defiance and vehemence. The opponents of the free coinage of 65 or 70 cents' worth of silver bullion into legal-tender dollars of 412½ grains for all bullion owners are "the rich and powerful banks of the old world and the new," while, on the other side, are the "masses of the people, especially west of the Allegheny mountains, loaded down with debts and mortgages." The Democratic party may lay aside this question of free coinage until the tariff and pension reductions are effected, but the fight will be taken up some time, and probably at an early day. The Democratic party, Mr. Bland continues, "will still oppose the national bank, and will relegate the issue of bank paper to the various States, where it belongs," and the "battle royal" must be to put the coinage of silver on the same basis as gold. The only sentence indicating a possible change in the Bland position is the one in which he says that "the ratio or relative amount of the metals which shall be equal in debt-paying power is now, as it always has been, a question under the Constitution for Congress to determine."

It may be that Mr. Bland contemplates the surrender of his 412½ grain dollar worship and is turning with favor to the plan of the late Secretary Windom, namely, to put a dollar's worth of silver bullion in a dollar. Still, his attitude is defiant; and he and other Democrats like him, constituting a Democratic majority in Congress, will be much more effective than conservative Democrats out of Congress like Mr. Ottendorfer. The two articles, taken together, disclose the hostile and widespread attitude of the two wings of the Democratic party on the silver question—one being the Wall-street gold monometallist, like Mr. Cleveland, and the other a free-silver coinage advocate who is practically a silver monometallist.

ART CULTURE IN INDIANAPOLIS.

A love for art is one of the latest developments of culture in a new community, for the reason that its cultivation involves a degree of leisure and familiarity with products of brush and chisel which only wealth can command. It is not to the discredit of such community that it does not possess this aesthetic taste while absorbed in the early struggle for material prosperity; it is its good fortune when its prosperity has arrived at such a stage that there is a reaching out for higher forms of enjoyment than circumstances have permitted before. In some European cities even the humblest workman may have critical artistic sense and judgment because he has been familiar all his life with the work of masters and has lived in an art atmosphere. In an American city whose people have been compelled to consider utility first and last, the atmosphere must first be created, and it is not an easy undertaking. Such a movement may originate in various ways. In Indianapolis it began in a formal way with the formation of the Art Association. There are some who give credit for its inception to the art school operated twelve or fifteen years ago by Mr. Gookins and the late John Love. Certainly this school, short-lived as it was, did give an impetus to art education among young people whose results are yet to be seen. It was the purpose of the association to draw together the people of kindred tastes who were willing to join in a labor for public benefit. The ultimate

aim was and is the establishment of a permanent art gallery and museum, but this is a work of time, and is still a dream of the indefinite future. Temporary art exhibits, however, were possible at once, and for ten years one or more have been given annually. Each time the pictures shown have been of increased excellence, members of the association, as well as the outside public, having grown more discriminating and intelligently appreciative. This year the collection is said to be superior to any yet secured. The association deserves great credit for its earnest efforts to advance the standard of culture in this direction, and should have the practical support and encouragement of the public. The most active workers in the society grow despondent at times because the outcome of their labors is less promising than their ardent ambitions had pictured, but outsiders, who are, perhaps, more unbiased judges in this matter, note a distinct progress in art education and believe that much of it is due to the opportunities afforded by the exhibits and to the constant agitation of the subject in the way of lectures, etc.

In conjunction with the efforts of the association much of the new interest in this branch of culture is due to the educative influence of the *coterie* of artists who make their home in this city. The work of Messrs. Steele and Forsyth ranks high, and their reputation is not confined to a narrow locality or a single State. Mr. Gruelle, whose merits as a water colorist have long been known here, is securing deserved recognition in Eastern cities. Indianapolis is fortunate in being the abiding place of these gentlemen, and through their influence, combined with that of other public spirited citizens and of the association, it is sure to profit in an aesthetic way more than any individual concerned can now realize.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

The discussion of the labor question in the Senate shows that there are some men in that body who are capable of considering the subject dispassionately and with a view of arriving at correct conclusions rather than pandering to class interests and winning cheap applause. It is hardly necessary to say that Senator Voorhees is not of this number. It was he who introduced the resolution that brought on the discussion, and it was to be expected that he would embrace the opportunity to show himself a thorough demagogue. The object of his resolution is quite apparent. Having been severely censured and publicly denounced by the workmen of this State for having procured the appointment of Mr. Burke, a pronounced enemy of organized labor, to the position of United States district attorney, Mr. Voorhees immediately began to cast about for an opportunity to pose as the friend of workmen. The decisions of Judges Ricks and Taft offered him an opportunity, and he introduced a resolution instructing the committee on interstate commerce to inquire and report what action was necessary for the better protection of workmen in their rights and for their greater security from the encroachments of corporate power. Of course, Mr. Voorhees hoped by this resolution and by the speech he would make in support of it to allay the bad feeling caused among workmen by Burke's appointment and to disarm further criticism on that score. It was the kind of a trick that demagogues are always on the lookout for.

In the discussion of the resolution on Monday Senators Platt, Vest and Peffer approved and defended the federal court decisions, and Senators Voorhees and Gorman condemned them. Of these Senators Platt, Vest and Voorhees are lawyers, while Peffer and Gorman are not. Vest is one of the best lawyers in the Senate, and, being a Democrat from a strong Democratic State, is very independent. He is a much better lawyer than Voorhees, and holds his professional reputation too high to stultify himself by denouncing for political purposes a judicial decision which he knows to be good law. He did not hesitate to assert that any contract or regulation in restraint of the commerce of the United States was absolutely void; that any engineer had a right to give up his employment, but that when the association of locomotive engineers, or any other association or corporation, undertook to make a rule, and to enforce it, in restraint of commerce, that rule was absolutely void.

As Senator Gorman is not a lawyer it is somewhat surprising that he should have put himself forward in a discussion involving the interpretation of law and the construction of judicial decisions. He did, though, and made a bad mess of it. He declared, in language that must have delighted Senator Voorhees, that the recent decisions "were the first great step on the part of the judiciary to make serfs of the men who were employed by railroad corporations." He declared that under these decisions railroad employees might be fined and imprisoned for merely resigning their positions. Senator Vest characterized this construction of the decisions as "monstrous," and said if any judge should declare such a doctrine it would be reversed by the Supreme Court without a dissenting voice. It is not certain whether Senator Gorman was incapable of correctly understanding the scope of the decisions or whether he willfully misrepresented them.

Senator Peffer took a very sensible view of the case. While he could not speak as a lawyer, he approved the decisions because he thought railroad employees should be placed by the law on the same footing with railroad companies as common carriers, and because he believed the decisions would have a tendency to bring all railroad controversies to the arbitration of the courts. Senator Platt agreed with Senator Vest in declaring that the provisions of the interstate-commerce law prohibiting interference with or discrimination in commerce were simply a reaffirmation of common law principles, and he did not hesitate to say that railroad employees had no more right to violate those principles than the railroads themselves had.

Every good lawyer will assent to this.

Of course, Senator Voorhees made the most demagogical speech of the discussion. He talked about "the encroachments of corporate power of colossal wealth against those who were helplessly in its power and whom it wanted to have chained to their labor as completely as the galley slave was chained to his oar." Railroad employees ought to thank Mr. Voorhees for informing them that they are serfs and galley slaves. The companies, he falsely asserted, claimed that the employees were enlisted as private soldiers and if they left their posts they should be punished as deserters. No railroad company has ever made or would ever think of making so monstrous a claim. It is one of the creations of Mr. Voorhees's fervid imagination. He even went so far as to declare that the interstate-commerce law said in plain terms that the employee could not alone, and in an orderly way, sever his connection from a corporation, that he was enlisted to stay and was to be punished as a deserter if he did not stay. Mr. Voorhees knows this is not true. His entire speech was in the same vein of distortion and misrepresentation. It was calculated and doubtless intended to inflame the prejudices and passions of unthinking persons and to make workmen believe that their salvation depends on muzzling the courts and overthrowing the laws.

The Journal welcomes the discussion of this question in the courts, by the press, and in the Senate. It believes that right will prevail and that the common sense of the people will bring about a settlement of the questions on a basis of enduring justice. When that occurs it will be apparent that Senator Voorhees, Senator Gorman and their kind were blind leaders of the blind.

AMERICANS will learn with satisfaction that the Peruvian government has taken the initiatory steps towards complying with the demands of the United States that reparation be made for the outrage committed on one of its consular agencies in Peru. Secretary Gresham's instructions to our minister in Peru to demand satisfaction and reparation have, evidently, proved effective. We are glad to see that the good example set by Harrison's administration of asserting American rights and demanding satisfaction for every insult to the American flag is being followed by this one. That should be the position of every administration, and all patriotic Americans should approve it. When President Harrison demanded satisfaction of Chili for a much more serious outrage than the one committed in Peru the Democratic press of the country abused him for trying to browbeat a weak power and said he was adopting a jingo policy for political effect. We hope no Republican paper will criticize Secretary Gresham for pursuing the same policy towards Peru that President Harrison did towards Chili. Peru is a much weaker power than Chili and much less belligerent, but that is no reason why Peruvians should be permitted to insult the American flag with impunity. No people can do that, whether they belong to a great or a small power. It is the duty of the American people to uphold the administration in protecting the honor of the globe, against weak powers as well as strong ones, whether the administration be Democratic or Republican.

THE Secretary of Agriculture, J. Sterling Morton, seems to be the victim of an effluence which is not becoming or prudent in a Cabinet officer. A few days ago, when Arbor day was spoken of, he remarked that it would be a good time to plant "free trade trees." If Mr. Morton were as discreet as most of the Cleveland *coterie* he would wish, with them, to have as little said about free trade as possible. Again, when he had crop statistics to send out, he sent a note to the headquarters of the "business" in flat iron, margins, puts and calls to inform the dealers that the estimates were not made by Dodge or after his methods, as if it were of more consequence to the men whom the farmers generally regard as their foes to be informed regarding crop statistics than it is for the thousands of producers to have the information. This notice is the second intimation which the Secretary of Agriculture has given that he regards the exchanges where the chief business is selling "wind" farm products on margins and making prices of more consequence than the hundreds of thousands of farmers who raise the food of the country. As for Statistician Dodge, Mr. Cleveland, having once agreed to his dismissal, was glad to have him called back again. He may have made mistakes, but he never made a report to promote the interests of pure speculation.

THE Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal telegraphs as follows: Representative Breckinridge called at the White House this afternoon by appointment and had a private interview with the President nearly an hour. The subject discussed was patronage.

Has anybody heard of any other subject being discussed at the White House or in any of the departments since the 4th of March last?

A WASHINGTON special to the Sentinel contains the following line endorsement of the qualifications of one Glazebrook, an Indiana applicant for the consulship at Buenos Ayres, and commendatory notice of the Democratic statesmen who have recommended him:

It requires a man of cool judgment and ability to fill the place. The present incumbent, who is an old newspaper man, has been kept busy for his graphic reports on the resources and progress of the country, yet Glazebrook, whose only experience outside a drug store has been as a postal clerk and doorkeeper of the Indiana House, has been endorsed by all the State officers, judges, members of the Legislature, as a man eminently qualified to fill any position in the gift of the President. It is also true that some of his indorsements have written the President that their indorsements were given because they understood such documents did not count, anyway.

him in connection with the Total Abstinence Life Association of America, and if there are irregularities in its business methods Captain Ritter has no knowledge of them.

BURLESQUE IN THE AIR.

His Carriage.
"Does Irvington keep a carriage since he married?"
"Oh, yes. I see him wheeling it 'most every day."

A Great Difference.
Johnson—This is a fine cigar, Wedwell. Didn't I understand you to say that your wife bought you cigars for you?
Wedwell—No. I said that she paid for them.

So It Had.
Watts—I tell you, old man, the songs nowadays are not equal to those they had during the war. There was a sort of swing to them—
Potts—Yes; that song about "hanging Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree" had a whole lot of swing to it.

Making a Bargain.
Mrs. Wickwire—Henry, dear?
Mr. Wickwire—Well?
Mrs. Wickwire—I want to make a bargain with you. If you will let me have \$10 this afternoon I will let you do \$15 worth of grumbling about my extravagance.

He Had a Better Way.
Hungry Higgins—Wot kind o' hotel is a hotel on the European plan?
Henry Watkins—W'y, the people pays for what they eat.
Hungry Higgins—Pays for wot they eat? Wot says them Europeans must be!

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S favorite relaxation is a game of poker with a twenty-five cent limit. He is almost invariably a loser.

Mrs. SPENCER, Jackson has been presented with a sprig of ivy from Martin Luther's grave and intends planting it on her husband's.

DURAND PASHA, the Grand Vizier of Turkey, refuses to keep a harem. He has but one wife, who, ever since he married her, many years ago, has possessed his undivided affection.

SIGNOR CANNANNA, the antiquarian who recently purchased an alleged life-size portrait of Christopher Columbus, by Titian, has documents which vouch for the authenticity of the picture. Columbus is represented in the uniform of a Spanish admiral, and the face is that of a man just entering gray.

MR. AND MRS. HAYS, of Philadelphia, have been married seventy years, and are living in a house in North Thirteenth Street, which was built eighty years ago by Mrs. Hays's father, in what was then a pasture lot. Mr. Hays was one of the "directors" of the famous "underground railroad," which, after the passage of the fugitive slave law, helped bring so many negroes North.

THE head master of a Boston school has been arrested in New York for stealing rare books at Brentano's and Scribner's. He has a passion for books and has made a collection of some importance. He bears a good reputation at home, and probably never stole anything but a book in his life or would feel any such temptation. The craze for collecting sometimes runs very high, and this seems like a conspicuous instance of a man ruined by cultivating a taste beyond his means.

A CANDIDATE for the office of county clerk in Oregon has issued the following address to the voters: "I present myself as a candidate for the office of county clerk for the following reasons: 1. I can conscientiously claim to possess the requisite qualifications—honesty and capacity. 2. Having been a conscientious server of my fellow men, not through a term of office, but through a lifetime, I am entitled to expect a hearing and in my time of need. That time has arrived. Lastly, this is my 'dig for the woodcock'—am out of meat."

MRS. MARION CRAWFORD is a daughter of the late General Berdan, the inventor. She is a tall and graceful woman, with the golden hair and light complexion of a blonde, but with black eyes. In addition to her accomplishments as a musician and linguist Mrs. Crawford is said to be an enthusiastic sailor as her husband, and concerning the novelist's proficiency in nautical lore she is said to be a confirmed yachtsman and sea phrases used there are absolutely correct, and could not be criticized by the most captious of sailors.

EXPERT PATHOLOGISTS HOAXED.

Could Not Tell the Difference Between a Hardened Brain and a Wax Model.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Dr. H. P. Loomis and Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, expert pathologists for the prosecution in the case of Dr. R. W. Buchanan, charged with poisoning his wife, have been made the victims of a professional hoax that is thought to have effectually destroyed much of the value of their evidence in the case, and will, so far as popular opinion goes, discredit expert testimony in all capital cases. Both these learned gentlemen handled a human brain believing it to be a wax model, and both objected to it as an inferior pattern, not corresponding to their ideas of what a brain is like. They had a brain in their hands and did not know it, nor suspect it. They were criticizing nature and dogmatically preferring models made by machinery while the life of a human depended upon their expert opinions. "It is a mere caricature of a brain," remarked Dr. Prudden. It was the intention of the defense to let nothing be known of the hoax until the case was concluded, but the story leaked out to-night. The brain used, and which was the expert's belief to be a wax model, in that of a man who died three years ago, being then twenty-four years of age. It was preserved by Dr. Arthur J. Wolff, a pathologist for the defense, and in this case. He used the gnomonic process of hardening—an ordinary and approved method. Dr. Wolff will upon the stand and make affidavit as to the identity of the "caricature," which is said to be normal in size and properly developed.

Attorney Howe Pleads for Harris.
ALBANY, N. Y., April 11.—William F. Howe, of New York city, counsel for Carlyle W. Harris, was given a private audience by Governor Flower this morning. At the conclusion Mr. Howe said the Governor listened intently while he gave a brief review of the case and the points on which he thought clemency should be granted Harris. Mr. Howe argued that the testimony of Mrs. Potts was unreliable, and that sufficient evidence had been produced to show that Mrs. Carlyle W. Harris was an accomplice. He also called the Governor's attention to petitions filed yesterday, which, he said, contained 45,000 signatures, including the district attorneys of Erie and Saratoga counties. Mr. Howe had left Governor Flower said he would carefully consider the case.

Murder and Double Attempt at Suicide.
BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 11.—George Bradley, a well-known colored man, went home last night about 10 o'clock and flew into a rage about something his seven-year-old boy had done. Picking up a piece of plank the man beat the child to death. Horrified at what he had done, Bradley went down town and purchased some rat poison and went back home. He and his wife both took a dose of it. The poison did not operate fast enough for Bradley and he procured a razor and getting on the bed, cut his throat, making a slash four inches long, nearly severing the jugular. Bradley will die, his wife may recover.

Clarkson Will Pitch for Cleveland.
CLEVELAND, April 11.—The Cleveland team was completed to-day by the signing of John Clarkson, the famous pitcher. He came from this city to Chattanooga, where he will join the club Monday in practice. His salary was materially reduced from that which he has been accustomed to receive.

CHICAGO WHEAT GAMBLERS.

Plunger Partridge Drops \$750,000 in a Day and May Lose \$1,000,000 More.

The Bull Cligue, with Mike Cudahy as its Head, Has Control of About 20,000,000 Bushels of Wheat, and May Run the Price to \$1.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The bull cligue in the wheat market was after big game today, and it bagged some. The famous plunger, Edward Partridge, seemed to be the person aimed at, and he was crowded unmercifully. Partridge was found too slow to respond to calls for margins, which brokers with whom he had deals showered upon him, and forthwith the brokers bought in a lot of Partridge's wheat in the pit. The scene in the pit was very wild while the brokers were buying in the big plunger's wheat. Meanwhile Partridge was not idle. John Cudahy is the ostensible head of the bullclique. Partridge sent an ambassador to him to his office, suing for terms. He was accorded a settlement on from two to three millions of May wheat, it is said, at 87c per bushel, which settlement it is thought, leaves Partridge a poorer man by about \$750,000 than he was before.

The excitement, though intense, was not what usually attends a big jump of so per bushel in the market. Nobody had any May wheat for sale, excepting the cligue. The crowd was generally out of it, and was determined to keep out. All were afraid. They confined their attention to July wheat, and saved the market for that delivery up and down about 1½c per bushel. As soon as Partridge had made the private settlement the manipulators let the price drop 3c. But Partridge is not out of the woods yet. He is understood to be still short of enough to lose him another \$1,000,000, besides his losses to-day. He sold out five thousand shares of West Chicago street railway stock to help him pay to-day's losses. He sold at a loss, and the financial exigencies of the occasion caused him to make frequent visits to the banks in the vicinity of the Board of Trade, and his frequent plunger was being watched by the curious crowds of boys and men. One of the traders, who is reported to have most remorselessly called margins on Partridge was Mr. T. J. Ryan, an Irishman, who was in the gas for 300,000 bushels, and as he had no reason to expect consideration at the hands of the Cudahys, he took advantage of Partridge's slow response to a margin call to close him out, thus escaping further risk of loss, and also the chances of getting into the clutches of the men who had it in for him on account of a legal fight commenced by him to escape responsibility of a million-pound rib deal. Since Partridge got his full tale out the market has advanced. It is believed that most of his trades margined up to \$120,000, and was to-day putting forth tremendous efforts to get into position to further protect his interests.

In this connection the report became current this afternoon bearing on the intentions of the cligue to make a big jump in the market. It is to the effect that the Cudahys have been making arrangements with commission and brokers to make a big jump in the market of the North-western trade to take the traders on their books direct and let them out of the trap. That is to say, if the North-western principle is adopted, the cligue do not make good the full difference, the commission firm through which they do their trading will not be held for the loss. This policy is said to have been suggested by Michael Cudahy, the manipulative brains of the combination, and the effect of it would be to convert a very powerful element on the Board of Trade from a state of opposition that might be fatal to the success of any corner into a condition of calm indifference. The cligue is also picking from North-western commission houses lately, whereas a week ago the air was charged with protests from that quarter against the cligue's policy and the wisdom of running corners. Then the commission men stood good for the trades of the men who had what was sold to the cligue. Now, if what is represented, is to call for margins, if the margin comes, well and good. If it does not come, the cligue takes what it can get, and calls the trade square. It is stated that P. D. Armour has no longer any interest in fighting the cligue, and that he has been on the bull side since May wheat left 75c, instead of being short 10,000,000 bushels, as many have supposed. He has quit issuing belligerent manifestoes, and to-day surprised the trade by publishing a bullish report for the future of the market. It is asserted, simplifies the situation immensely, and leaves the bull cligue long directly against 20,000,000 bushels sold for North-western accounts. As a result, Partridge and the other bears, who have overplayed their market and find themselves caught like rats in a trap, powerless to escape and unable to make a stand, are at a light. Just at the close the market was jorked up again, and the final figure, compared with last night, showed an advance of 3/4c.

ROBERT BLEE NOW MAYOR.

Cleveland in Control of Democratic Officials—The Republican Council May Cause Trouble.

SPECIAL to the Indianapolis Journal.
CLEVELAND, April 11.—The fight over the possession of the Mayor's office in this city was ended to-night when the director of law decided that Robert Blee, the Democratic Mayor-elect, was Mayor in fact. He based his decision on the ground that, as the Council of the city had accepted his bond and sureties, he was entitled to hold the office. Mayor Rose, who was elected over him to the office, and the members of Mayor Rose's cabinet resigned, and the city went into the hands of the Democrats. The City Council, which is pledged not to confirm any of the appointments that the new Mayor may make. This will complicate matters for an indefinite period.

ELLIOT F. SHEPARD'S WILL.

The Editor Left an Estate Valued at \$1,350,000—\$250,000 Bequeathed to Churches.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The will of Elliot F. Shepard was filed for probate this afternoon. It was executed July 15, 1891, and disposed of an estate estimated at \$500,000 in realty and \$800,000 in personal property. He gave to the trustees of the Presbytery of New York \$100,000 for the general religious and evangelical work of this city. He also gives the same trustees \$50,000 to be used by them for the benefit of the Seventh Presbyterian Church of Jesus Christ, of this city. He gives to St. Paul's Church, of Tarrytown, Asia Minor, \$100,000. He bequeaths all his real estate to his widow. The residue of his estate is to be divided among his children.

Lynchings Prevented by Cool-Headed Citizens.
SALINA, Kan., April 11.—John Hudson, a negro arrested for an assault upon Mrs. J. M. Frost, was taken from the jail by a mob last night, a rope was placed around his neck and he was hastened to the National Hotel, where Mrs. Frost lived. She positively identified him as her assailant, and the mob took him to the street, where he was given a chance to speak. He protested his innocence, but was told that his death was preparatory to the hanging. At this point a number of citizens began to protest, and the sentiment grew so strong in favor of Hudson that proceedings preparatory to the hanging were stopped. He was finally returned to the jail. In the fight between the mob and the deputies at the jail two men were wounded by accidental pistol shots.